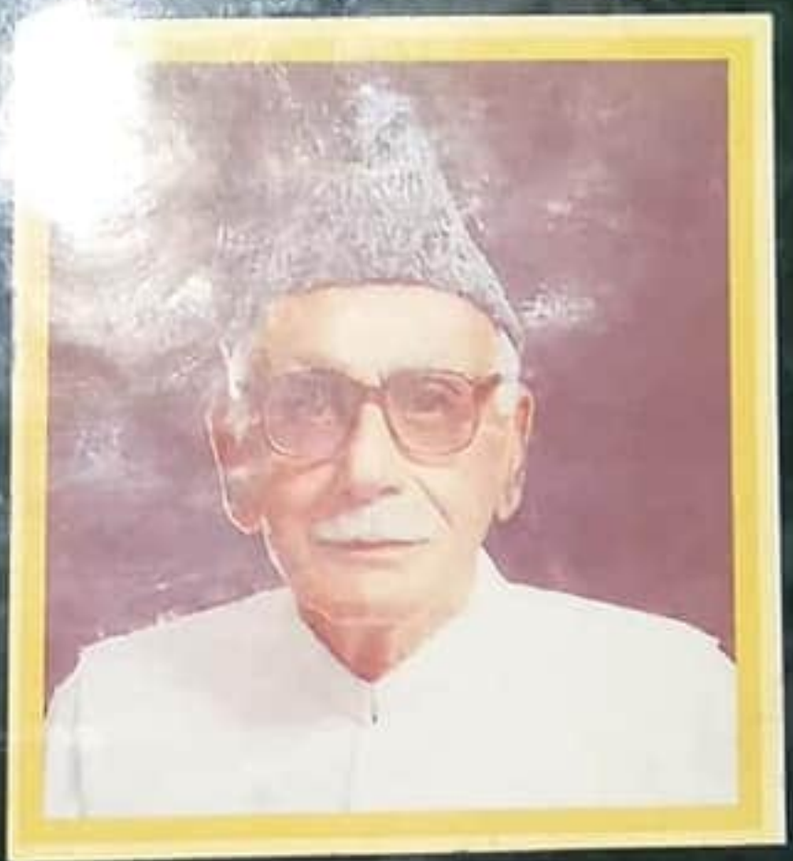
THE Nation THAT Lost ITS Soul



MEMOIRS OF

Sirdar Shaukat Hyat Khan

no different from other pluralist democracies, except for the fact that its population would comprise a Muslim majority. Jinnah had chosen a Hindu, Jogendar Nath Mandal, as the country's first law minister to affirm that secular lawyers and not theologians would run Pakistan's legal system. But many of his followers could not comprehend this nuanced conception of a state.

Jinnah's address to the Constituent Assembly was seen by an influential faction of Muslim League leaders as 'an abandonment of the two-nation theory' on which Partition was based. This faction, led by Liaquat Ali Khan, was backed by Finance Minister Ghulam Muhammad, a civil servant, who – along with the head of the new country's civil service, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali – tried to suppress publication of Jinnah's speech in the media.[38]

Jinnah, himself a Shia, also rejected calls by clerics to declare certain sects, which considered themselves Muslim, as being beyond the pale of Islam. While the Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam described the Ahmadiyya as unbelievers or kafirs, the Muslim League actively courted the Ahmadis' votes. At a public event in Srinagar, Jinnah declared that he could not call someone who deemed themselves Muslim a non-Muslim. He personally complained to the viceroy against reluctance of Punjab government officials to register the votes of Ahmadis in their headquarters at Qadian on the Muslim voters register for the 1946 election.[39] After Independence, he appointed Sir Zafrulla Khan, a prominent Ahmadi, as Pakistan's first foreign minister.

The Quaid-e-Azam was frail and seriously ill by the time Pakistan came into being. He died thirteen months after his pronouncement that the ideal of the new state would be for

All my time other than tewelve days spent in my far flung constituency I gave to other Muslim Leagues candidates opposing the Unionist. Like Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Batala, Gurdaspur, Attock, Pindi and Sargodha these were all the towns on my beat and I travelled day and night making six to seven speeches a day and thus carrying on the Muslim League's flag, during the elections. I used to send a copy of my programme to Quaid-i-Azam. One day I got a message from Quaid-i-Azam saying 'Shaukat', I believe you are going to Batala, which I understand is about five miles from Qadian. Please go there and meet the Hazrat Sahib of Qadian request him on my behalf for his blessings and support for Pakistan's cause.

After the meeting that night at about Twelve mid night, I reached Qadian. When I got there Hazrat Sahib had retired. I sent him a message that I had brought a request for him from the Quaid-i-Azam. He came down immediately and enquired what were Qaid's orders. I conveyed him Quaid's message to pray for and also support Pakistan. He replied please convey to the Quaid-i-Azam that we have been praying for his Mission from the very beginning. Where the help of his followers a is concerned, no Ahmadi will stand against a Muslim Leaguer and if someone disobeys my advice the community would not support him. So Mumtaz Daultana won overwhelming victory over the President of local Ahmadi community in Sialkot District.

Maulana Maudoodi when I